

An Essay  
of the relation  
of the lung and heart of all ages  
and diseases. On the disease a typho-  
form, it is most frequently met with  
between Pneumonia and 50 years.

it is a disease of the lungs and heart  
Respectfully submitted to the Faculty  
secondly, the stage of Hepatization  
and thirdly, of the  
turbation or the circulation  
Homeopathic Medical College

that of an infant of  
Pennsylvania

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and done by Dr. H. H. H. H.  
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Pneumonia. Peripneumonia. Pneumonitis  
Pneumonia or inflammation of the substance  
of the lungs, is a disease of all ages, in  
very old persons it often assumes a typhoid  
form, it is most frequently met with  
between the age of 17 and 50 years,  
it is a disease of three changes or stages  
They are, first, that of engorgement  
secondly, the stage of Hepatization  
and thirdly, the stage of Gray Hepa-  
tization, or purulent infiltration.  
The first stage as its name implies is  
that of an increased quantity of blood  
and bloody serum in the substance  
of the lung, the lung is of a dark  
red color externally, it is heavier than  
in the sound state, yet does not  
sink when thrown in water, as it still  
contains air in its cells, the lung is

more easily torn than in the sound state.  
The accompanying fever is of the  
synochial kind in most cases although  
this is not a constant occurrence as  
pneumonia may pass through all its  
stages without much affecting the  
pulse. The irritation of the Bronchial  
tubes is excessive gives rise to a disturbing  
cough, as the disease progresses the  
cough becomes more moist, and  
the patient expectorates a tenacious  
mucus which adheres to the bottom  
and sides of the vessel containing  
it. This is followed or accompanied  
by a very characteristic expectoration  
namely the rust colored sputa, this  
generally indicates that the disease  
is approaching the second stage.

Sometimes this sputa is mixed with Bronchial mucus streaked with blood denoting acute inflammation of the Bronchial tubes. The pain in this disease is but slight, or of a dull aching kind, unless a portion of the pleura be affected in which case the pain is of a cutting kind.

Pneumonia without some inflammation of the pleura is of rare occurrence, and must occur in the lobular form, and when the inflammation is confined to the interior of the lung.

Percussion in this stage of the disease does not show any decided dulness over the part inflamed, but by auscultation we are at once enabled to indicate the precise spot and

and the extent of the inflamed portion.  
by applying the ear to the chest in this  
stage we hear a sound caused by  
the passage of air through the tenacious  
mucus or lymph thrown out upon the  
surface of the Bronchial tubes, and  
forming a succession of small reports  
as bubbles are formed and burst by  
the passage of the air into and out of  
the lungs, this sound is called  
"Creptitation", and indicates the disease  
in question. The respiration is impeded  
owing to the difficulty of the air passing  
into the air cells, and the nostrils  
are expanded and contracted in  
inspiration and expiration, the pulse  
is generally much increased in frequency  
so much so that it is with me a

diagnostic sign of the disease, as the disease increases the pulse and respiration become more hurried and if a great part of the lung be irradiated the patient may die in this stage, from want of due arterilization of the blood. Should the disease be not checked it passes into the Second Stage, or that of Hepatization. This stage may be known generally by the following symptoms. the breathing becomes more and more hurried. the dyspnoea becomes excessive. the patient speaks in a hurried and panting manner the sputa acquire more of the tenaceous character, the sound afforded by percussion is now decidedly

dull, by placing the ear to the chest we may hear around the edge of the dull portion minute respiration but in place of respiration where we heard it before we hear another sound a kind of Blowing, this is called Bronchial respiration, as no air can enter the Hepatized portion of the lung, the breathing must of course be bronchial.

If in this stage while applying the ear to the chest we direct the patient to speak, we hear a different sound from health, namely Bronchophony or the lung being in a solid state conveys the sound of his voice to the ear, and the sound resembles that of one speaking

in the ear, in this stage the Prognosis  
is very uncertain, the question now  
is will the being recover from this state  
by resolution, or will it pass on to the  
the third stage, Should the former  
and favorable change take place  
expectation at first minute is reac'd  
in the solid portion, this becomes more  
loud and coarse as the disease retro-  
grades, Bronchopony becomes less dis-  
tinct, the dullness upon percussion  
less marked, the dyspnoea becomes  
less, we hear gradually the respiratory  
murmur, the fever declines and  
the Sputa return to the catarrhal  
character.

Should the reverse of this however  
take place, we then suppose that the

disease is progressing toward the third stage, and in some cases it is almost impossible to tell whether the disease is in the second or third stage, we suppose the third stage if the expectoration becomes dark in color, thin and watery like prune juice, if the countenance become pale and corpse like, profuse clammy perspiration breaks out, the features sunken, the patient becomes comatose, and has a feeble or an irregular pulse, the vital powers are exhausted — in such a state death may be apprehended.

DURATION OF PNEUMONIA may be laid down on the average at 9 days, the crises

at 5 days. the prognosis in this disease  
is more favorable in young than old  
persons, and depends also upon the  
complications with Phthisis, or hepatic  
derangement.

Treatment. in the first stage or  
that of engorgement. the remedy is  
aconite, which is indicated by chills  
alternating or mingling with heat  
on the least motion or uncovering  
a part in the least, although the  
patient to others is very hot, full hard  
pulse, redness of the face and  
great heat of skin, tongue red  
and dry or coated yellow, dryness  
of the mouth with great thirst, urine  
red and scanty, constipation.

Should the Brain be sympathetically

affected, and then the delirium. a few doses of Belladonna higher attenuations should be used alternately with aconite. after the fever is in some measure subdued by the aconite, we can alternate it with Phosphorus, which appears more specific to this disease in this stage than any other remedy, as it has a specific action upon the lungs, and is to inflammation of the substance of the lungs what Bryonia is to inflammation of the pleura. The symptoms for which Phosphorus is indicated, are, dull pain and feeling of constriction in or across the chest, sensation of itching and heat in the chest, oppression of breathing, worse when sitting than when lying, cough dry

expectoration difficult and rust colored red circumscribed spot upon each cheek, but frequently the left cheek only. Should the pneumonia be accompanied with pleuritis, and cutting and stabbing pains in respiration Bryonia is indicated. Bryonia is furthermore indicated by stinging shooting or burning pains in the side aggravated by breathing, respiration short, difficult and rapid, sensation of tightness or oppression of the chest painful cough on account of increased expansion of the chest necessary in coughing, the cough is dry or expectoration of glairy mucus sometimes streaked with blood, pain in the intercostal spaces of the side affected

on pressure. For the stage of Hepatitis.  
Tart Emetic appears useful in effecting  
resolution, the indications for its use  
are little or no pain, great difficulty  
of breathing, loose cough with much  
expectoration, and alleviation of the  
oppression by coughing. dulness of the  
chest on percussion and Bronchophony  
it is also indicated by yellow tinge  
around the mouth, yellow tongue  
sensation as if the chest were lined with  
velvet, want of air obliging one to sit out  
The Third Stage or Gray Hepatitis is  
difficult to treat, Mercuinis I should  
think was a good remedy when the  
2nd Stage was about to resolve itself  
into the third, pulse hurried and full  
much thirst, the fever is of the irritative

Character, profuse fetid sweats, dry mouth  
and throat, nighty delirium, great  
sensations of the liver & epigastrium, and  
Brown coating upon the tongue, Asenii  
Churia, cantharatas, Rhus. may also  
be useful. Asenii is indicated by  
great failing of strength, profuse clammy  
sweats, coldness of extremities, sopor,  
want of heating with weakness, and debility.  
To typhoid pneumonia which occurs after  
enteritis, attended with a peculiar tongue  
i.e., Tongue coated Brown or white with  
enlarged papille, profuse perspiration about  
the temples and necks, redness of the  
left cheeks. I have found to yield  
to Bryonia, Rhus, and Phosphorus